



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

II.—NEVE AND NEQUE WITH THE IMPERATIVE AND SUBJUNCTIVE.

[CONCLUDED FROM A. J. P. XXXIV 275.]

B. IMPERFECT.

The use of *neve* or *neque* with an impf. subj. is very rare. According to Bennett, Synt. Early Lat. I, p. 196, the use of a negative connective with the optative subj. is lacking in Early Latin. On p. 177 he cites Plaut. Trin. 133 and Lucil. 498 (652 *Mx.*) as examples of "the subjunctive of unfulfilled past obligation" (the former passage is cited by Blase, p. 152 as a "Jussiv der Vergangenheit"). Cf. p. 259, D. No examples are found in later Latin, except in Sall. Jug. 14. 24 *utinam esset neu viderer* and Cic. Flacc. 76 *utinam neque ipsum neque me paeniteret*. Note Quint. 1. 2. 6 *utinam non perderemus*, omitted by Blase, p. 155. For the use of the impf. subj. jussive in *Orat. Obliq.* cf. p. 267. Note Livy 21. 41. 13 *utinam pro decore et non pro salute esset*, and for the use of *ac non* cf. p. 259.

C. PERFECT.¹

The perf. subj. with the connectives *neque* and *neve* was not used so often (91) as the pres. subj. (378) or the imperative (183). These three forms of expression are alike in three respects: all saw their most extensive use in the Classical period, all are found most frequently in poetry, and with all *neque* (*nec*) is more common than *neve* (*neu*). The greatest contrast in usage is furnished by the imperative, which jumps from 7 occurrences in Early Latin to 133 in Class. Latin, and the pres. subj. from 29 to 202, while the gap is not so great with the perf. subj., from 7 to 40. The rarest of all in prose is the imperative, being found only 4 times, to 179 in poetry. The perf. subj., on the other hand, was found 38 times in prose, 53 in poetry. *Neve* (*neu*) was found in prose but once, after *ne*, in Cic., but in

¹ For the "literature" on the perf. subj. cf. p. 1, note 255, and add: Giles, Cambr. Phil. Soc., 1901, p. 12 f., Kühner, Ausführl. Gram., II², p. 189.

poetry 7 times (after *ne*, once, Plaut., after period, Pac., Sil. (3), with particle repeated, Prop., Stat.). *Neque* was not used after *ne* (only *nec*); only once (Quint.) after a period (*nec* 30 times); after an indic. once, Plaut. (*nec* 6 times). In poetry only *nec* was used after an imperative and after *ne*. Cf. pp. 271, 274.

a) AFTER AN IMPERATIVE = 15.

To introduce a new sentence in prose, *neve* (neu) was not used at all, but *neque* (nec) four times (Sall., Cic., Sen., Fronto). In poetry, however, the usage is more common, particularly with *neque* (nec), which was used 9 times (Plaut. (2), Verg., Ovid (2), Val. Fl. (2), Mart. (2), to *neu* twice (Sil.)).

1) EARLY LATIN = 2, both in poetry. Plaut. Rud. 1028 uses *nec*, Trin. 627 *neque*.

2) CLASSICAL LATIN = 5 (prose = 2). *Neque*: Sall. Iug. 85, 47, Cic. Att. 10. 18. 2; *nec*: Verg. E. 8. 102, Ovid Her. 20. 15, and Fast. 1. 680.

3) SILVER LATIN = 8 (prose = 2).

a) *Neu* = 2: Sil. 3. 571; 9. 212 (in Stat. Theb. 9. 216 Hosius reads *ne*).

b) *Nec* = 6: Sen. Dial. 6. 5, 3, Val. Fl. 5. 339, Mart. 6. 64. 27; 14. 218. Fronto, p. 252 (N.) Note the use of the imper. in —*to* and the perf. subj. side by side in Val. Fl. 1. 176 *parato nec credideris*. Cf. pp. 263, c. and 271, 3, b.

b) AFTER A SUBJUNCTIVE = 6.

This usage is found only with *neque* (nec) and only twice in prose (Cic., Livy). Cf. *et ne* p. 256. Enn. 509 (B.) *nemo decoret nec faxit*; Cic. Phil. 7. 26 (3d S.), 2 pfs.; with pres. and pf. Verg. A. 10. 32 (*neque*), Ovid A. A. 1. 733, Tr. 4. 9. 25, Livy 22. 3. 10. Cf. Cato Agr. 113. 2 *ne . . et ne*. *Non . . nec* was used by Sen. and Mart. Cf. p. 259.

c) AFTER A PERIOD = 35.

In prose, *neve* (neu) was not used at all, *neque* only once (Quint.) and *nec* 14 times; in poetry, *neve* = 0, *neu* = 2, *neque* = 0, *nec* = 18. The preference for *neque* (nec), 33, over *neve* (neu), 2, is to be noted. *Neve* (neu) was only used by Pac. and Sil., but *neque* (nec) by Cic. (5), Livy (3), Sen. Phil., Curt.,

Plin. Mai., Quint., Tac. (2), Plin. Min.; in poetry, by Verg., Pan. Mess., Ovid (11), Luc., Calp., Val. Fl., Stat. and Mart. This usage is most common in Ovid.

1) EARLY LATIN = 1 (neu). Pac. 200 Neu sireis. (After a semi-colon: Ter. And. 392; an interrogation point, Plaut. Curc. 27; a gap Lucil. 1007 (Mx.)). Cf. p. 271, line 2 f.

2) CLASSICAL LATIN = 18, only *nec* used. Prose: Cic. Att. 2. 23. 3; 13. 22. 5; 15. 27. 3, Fin. 1. 25, Brut. 298, all 2d pers. (5). Poetry = 13: Verg. G. 3. 404, (Tib. 3. 7. 7) Pan. Mess., and 11 in Ovid: 2. pers. = 9, and all *nec credideris* (exc. Met. 13. 869, Fast. 6. 807): Her. 20. 151; 21. 189, Met. 12. 455, Tr. 5. 14. 43, Pont. 1. 8. 29; 4. 9. 101; [10. 21]; 3. pers. = 2: Her. 16. 187, A. A. 2. 105. It is to be noted that in all of these passages *nec* is used before a consonant, and hence *neu* could have been equally well used, as far as the metre is concerned. Cf. p. 266. Note also *nil credideris*; Met. 13. 825; *nec* after a semicolon, Cic. Fam. 1. 9. 19, Att. 15. 27. 3; after a question, Prop. 2. 20. 33, Ovid Her. 4. 129. Cf. 1, *supra*.

3) SILVER LATIN = 16 (neu = 1, nec = 14, neque = 1).

a) *Neu* = 1: Sil. Ital. 12. 502 Neu tardarit.

b) *Neque* = 1: Quint. 1. 4. 13.

c) *nec* = 14, prose: Livy 9. 9. 9; 21. 43. 11; 23. 3. 3. Sen. Ep. 15. 7, Curt. 5. 18. 13, Plin. Mai. 10, 136, Tac. Hist. 2. 47; 2. 76, Plin. Min. 8. 24. 5 (= 9); poetry = 5: Luc. 9. 1026, Calp. 1. 17, Val. Fl. 7. 229, Stat. Ach. 1. 917, Mart. 5. 6. 16 Nec perrexeris sed teneto. Cf. p. 419, a, 3, b.

Note the perf. subj. with *nullum* Livy 2. 12. 11, *nihil* Sen. N. Q. 6. 32. 6, Apul. Phil. 73. 16, *numquam* Sen. Ep. 98. 1, *neminem* Sen. Ben. 3. 28. 3, *nemo* Quint. 12. 10. 20, and *nulli* . . . *nec* in Mart. 7. 5. 5. Note the use of *nec* with pf. subj. after a semicolon in Val. Fl. 1. 175, in parenthesis in Livy 5. 53. 3 (cf. Verg., p. 270, b), of *numquam* . . . *nec* Val. Fl. 7. 94 (Luc. 8. 451 has *ne* in latest text).

d) AFTER AN INDICATIVE = 6 (nec = 5), prose = 3.

This usage is found three times in prose (Cic., Sen. (2)), and Plautus was the only writer to use *neque* (Capt. 149): Cic. Acad. 2. 141, Verg. G. 3. 393, Sen. Ep. 15. 7; 25. 2, Juv. 14. 48 (Pan. Mess. (Tib.) 3. 7. 7 (H.)). Cf. 2, *supra*, line 9.

- e) NEVE (neu) . . NEVE (neu) = 2, NEQUE (nec) . . NEQUE (nec) = 20.

The former expression was not used in prose, but the latter 10 times (Cic. (3), Livy (2), Sen. (4) Suet. (1),); in poetry, the former by Prop. and Stat., the latter by Enn., Tib., Ovid (4), Luc., Stat., Mart., Cato. In no case is *neve* used, *neu* (4), but *neque* 10 times and *nec* 31.

- 1) EARLY LATIN = 1: Enn. Ann. 143 (B.) *nec* . . *nec*.

- 2) CLASSICAL LATIN = 9 (prose = 3).

- a) *neu* . . *neu* = 1: Prop. 1. 10. 23.

- b) *neque* . . *neque* = 2 (Cic. Rab. 34, Sulla 25), *neque* . . *nec* = 1 (Cic. Rep. 6. 25), but *nec* . . *nec* = 5 (Tib. 2. 2. 13, Ovid A. A. 3. 683, Am. 2. 2. 25, Her. 8. 23, A. A. 2. 391).

- 3) SILVER LATIN = 12 (prose = 7).

- a) *Neu* . . *neve* = 1: Stat. Theb. 9. 889 *decipito*; *neu* . . . *neve* *veneris*. Cf. p. 420, 3, c.

- b) *neque* . . *neque* = 2: (Livy 29. 18. 9 Suet. Cal. 55. 1.); *neque* . . *nec* = 1 (Lucan. 1. 53); *nec* . . *nec* = 6 (Livy 24. 43. 8, Sen. Ben. 6. 35. 1, Epist. 96. 2; 104. 12; Stat. Theb. 4. 844, Mart. 1. 92. 13); *nec* . . *nec* . . *nec* = 1 (Sen. N. Q. 6. 32. 6, 3 pfs.); *nec* . . *nec*, with pres. and pf. subj. = 1 (Cato Dist. 2. 16). Cf. Apul. 111. 11 *non* . . *ac nec monstremus nec norimus*.

- f) NE . . NEVE (neu) = 2, NE . . *neque* (nec) = 3.

From the formal point of view, *neve* was used once, *neu* once; *neque* not at all, *nec* 3 times. *Ne* . . *neve* (neu) was used by Cic. and by Plaut., *ne* . . *nec* by Sen., Hor. and Luc.

- a) *Ne* . . *neve* (neu) = 2: Plaut. Merc. 401 *ne duas neu dixeris*, and by Cic. Acad. 2. 125 (*neve*) two perfs.; *ne* . . *nec* by Hor. C. 1. 11. 1, Sen. Ep. 123. 11 with two pfs., and Luc. 7. 591 *ne rue nec admoveris*. Cf. p. 423.

- g) NEQUE ENIM = 2.

This usage is exceedingly rare, its very existence in fact being disputed (cf. A. J. P. XXII, p. 90). With the perfect subj. it is found only twice, Ps. Quint. Dec. 22. 3 with *negaveris* and 50. 15 with *spectaveris* (Hor. Sat. 1. 4. 40 and Ovid Met. 13. 291 hardly belong here). For its use with a pres. subj. cf. Tac. Ann. 1. 43, with *sinant*. Cf. p. 271.

h) ET NE, AC NE, NON . . NEC.

The pf. subj. with *et ne* was used by Cato and Apul., with *ac ne* by Cic., with *non . . nec* by Sen. Phil., Pers. and Mart. Cf. p. 256 f.

The following table will show the kind of connective that was used and the number of times (doubled connectives, *neque enim* and the use after *ne* are omitted):

PERFECT.

Periods.	Prose.				Poetry.				
	neve	neu	neque	nec	neve	neu	neque	nec	Total
Early Latin.	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	5
Classical Latin.	0	0	2	7	0	0	1	19	29
Silver Latin.	0	0	1	14	0	3	0	10	28
Total.	0	0	3	21	0	4	3	31	62

NOTES.

1) *Neve* (neu) was not used at all in prose except after *ne* (Cic.), but *neque* (nec) 24 times. In poetry only the form *neu* was used (4), but *neque* (nec) 34 times.

2) *Neque* (nec) was used more often than *neve* (neu) in every period. Note the classical usage with *neque* (nec) 29 to *neve* (neu) 0, and Silver Latin with 25 to 3. In the three periods *neque* (nec) was used 58 times, but *neve* (neu) only 4 times. For a similar condition of affairs with the imperative cf. p. 265, and with the pres. subj. cf. p. 275. See Conclusion, p. 267.

3) The preference for the form *nec* over *neque* in every period except the first, and the exclusion of the form *neque* from Silver Latin poetry is noteworthy.

4) After *ne* a perf. was used with these connectives only 5 times, but the pres. 32 times. The use of *neve* (neu) has the sanction of Cicero and Plautus, the use of *nec* (*neque* = 0) that of Sen. Phil., Horace, and probably Lucan (7. 591: *neu* = *v. l.*). In the Horatian passage, c. 1. 11. 1 *nec* was used before a consonant, and hence *neu* was metrically possible. Cf. p. 266.

PLUPERFECT = 11.

Neve (neu) as a connective with the plpf. subj. was used only twice, in poetry, and in Early Latin (Enn., Ter.). On the con-

trary, *nec* (*neque* not used) was used 9 times (Cic. (2), Sen. Phil., Catull., Ovid (3), Tib., Phaedr.), and with two exceptions (Ovid Her. 7. 140, Tib. 1. 10. 11) was always introduced by *utinam*. For a similar preference for *neque* (*nec*) with the imperative and subj., pres. and pf., see above, pp. 265, 275 and 422. This use of the plpf. subj. begins with Enn. Sc. 248 (205. B.) with *ne . . neve*, and in Ter. Phorm. 157 with *ne . . neu*. After Terence only *nec* was used: Cic. Off. 2. 3, Att. 3. 8. 4, Sen. Ep. 19. 5, Ovid Her. 7. 140 *vellem, vetuisset nec fuisset*; 10. 99 *utinam . . nec . . nec . . nec*; Met. 13. 44 *utinam . . aut . . nec umquam*; Tib. 1. 10. 11 *foret nec nossem nec audissem*, Phaedr. 4. 7. 6. u. *nec . . nec*, Catull. 64. 171 u. *ne . . nec . . nec* (cf. f, *supra*). Note: Cic. Att. 2. 1. 3 *perspicies aut ne poposcisses*, Att. 11. 9. 3 *utinam non . . aut ne*, and Quint. 10. 1. 100 *utinam non*.

II. SUBORDINATE CLAUSES.

I. *Neque* (*nec*).

A. *Ut . . neque* (*nec*).

As a feature of style, it may be noted that subordinate clauses, particularly of the type *ut . . neque* and *ut . . neve*, belong chiefly to prose, and pertain to the ratiocinative style. Accordingly such forms of expression are found in a writer like Cicero 59 times (with particles doubled, 116), in Caesar 22, in Livy 39 (with parts. doubled 71), but in Plin. Mai. only twice, in Quint. only 3, Pliny Min. only 3, Apul. only 4, Suet. only twice, and in Gellius only once. Sen. Phil., owing to his fondness for the epigrammatic style, shows only 5 such expressions. In Ovid such forms are found more often (11) than in any other poet, Lucr. showing only 2, Cat., Hor. and Sen. (Oed.) only one each, while Verg. and most poets hold entirely aloof from these forms.

The literature of these three periods shows a variety of taste in the selection of the form of connective adopted, and the writers may accordingly be divided into four classes: **a**) those who use *ut . . neque*, but do not use *ut . . neve*, as Auct. Her., Nepos (15)¹, Sen. Rhet. (2), Vitruv. (3), Vell. (7), Cels. (14), Plin. Mai. (5), Quint. (9), Qu. Decl. (3), Plin. Min. (5), Frontin., Flor., Just. (10), Gaius (3), Gell. (3), Fronto (3) and the poets, Lucan. (3), Calp., Val. Fl., Sil., Mart. (3), Juv. (2); **b**) those who use *ut . . neve*,

¹ The number in parenthesis indicates how often the former expression is used.

but not *ut . . neque*, as Varro (3), Sall. (8), Suet. (2), the poets, Cat., Hor., Lucr. (2); **c**) those who use both, as (*neque* first in parenthesis), Plaut. (4-5), Ter. (1-2), Caes. (11-11), Cic. (42-9), Ovid (6-5), Livy (25-14), Sen. Phil. (4-1), Apul. (3-1); **d**) those who use neither, as Cato, Verg., Tib., Mela, Petron., Phaedr., Pers., Stat. and Cato Dist. In all, *ut . . neque* is used 191 times to *ut . . neve* only 65 times, but it is to be remembered that the only proper form of comparison is with reference to the times that *ut . . neque* was used to express purpose. In purpose clauses *ut . . neve* was more common until the Silver Age, where it is used 23 times to *ut . . neque* 29 times, while before the ratio was 7-4 and 47-26. In Cicero, it is to be noted, *ut . . neve* is used 25 times to *ut . . neque* 17, to introduce purpose clauses. Cf. p. 268.

1) **Early Latin**: in prose (excluding inscriptions) neither form was used, but in poetry *ut . . neve* was used twice (Plaut.), *ut . . neu* 5 times, and *ut . . neque* once (Pl.), *ut . . nec* 3 (Pl.). In Early Latin, then, *ut . . neve* (*neu*) = 7, *ut . . neque* (*nec*) = 5 (Plaut. 4, Ter. 1), and in no case does the latter introduce a result clause.¹

2) **Classical Latin**—*ut . . neque*: in prose = 62, in poetry = 7 (Cat. 1, Ovid 6). In **Silver Latin**, prose = 51, poetry = 8 (Luc. (2), Val. Fl., Sil., Mart. (2), Juv. (2)),

CAESAR = 11 (*nec* = 2), all with two verbs, and all result exc. 3: 1. 35. 2; 5. 44. 13; 6. 39. 5; 41. 3; 43. 4; 7. 23. 3, B. C. 3. 69. 4. 84. 4; purpose: B. G. 2. 10. 5 *persuaderi*; 3. 65. 3 *iussit*; 3. 92. 2 *praedixerat*. (In the *Bella Alex.*, *Afr.*, *Hisp.*, the author of the first uses both *ut . . neque* and *ut . . neve*, that of the second, only *ut . . neque*, and that of the third, neither).

CICERO = 42 (*nec* = 18).

a) *With two verbs* = 36 (*nec* = 15).

1) *Speeches* = 13 (*nec* = 2, Result = 7 (*nec* = 1. S. Rosc. 57, Verr. 1. 70; 4. 81, Sest. 88, Piso 68, Rab. 36, Phil. 13. 25; purpose = 6 (*nec* 1): Div. Caec. 52 *suadebit*, S. Rosc. 66 *fecisse ut agitent neque patiantur*, Verr. 2. 41 *commonefaciant*; 3. 18 *postularunt*; 3. 115 *cognoscite*, Balb. 27 *velit*).

2) *Philosophical* = 14 (*nec* = 9. Result = 12 (*nec* = 8): Acad. 2. 27; 40, Fin. 2. 43; 5. 55; 67, N. D. 3. 19, Div. 1. 24; 125, Lael. 14; 19, Off. 3. 87, Tusc. 4. 9; purpose = 2: Off. 2. 73 *administrabat*, Tusc. 5. 52 *ut . . nec*).

¹Cf. Bennett, *Early Latin I*, pp. 243, 254, 263 f.

3) *Rhetorical* = 6 (nec = 2). Result = 3 (nec = 2): De Or. 1. 110; 2. 308, Or. 117; purpose = 3 (nec = 1): De Or. 1. 19 hortamur, 2. 350 adiungam, Or. 14 videamus.

4) *Letters* = 3 (nec = 2), all purpose: Fam. 1. 10. 10 fac, Att. 7. 18. 4 denuntiavit, 13. 23. 3 loquere. (Plancus, Fam. 10. 8. 3 opus fuerunt ut . . neque).

b) *With one verb* = 6 (nec = 2. Result = 3: Verr. 2. 164; 3. 160, Acad. 2. 101; purpose = 3: Verr. 4. 45 Qui? ut non conferam vitam neque existimationem; Tusc. 5. 13 ut videatur, Off. 1. 119 ut possimus, both *nec*).

NEPOS = 8 (nec = 0).

a) *With two verbs*: Result = 5 (Alc. 3. 5, Dion 2. 1, Chab. 3. 3, Ages. 8. 2, Att. 6. 1; purpose = 1: Alc. 7. 1 postulasset.

b) *With one verb* = 2, Epam. 5. 1; purpose: Eum. 8. 2 periculum est.

CATULLUS = 1: 68. 116, (2 vbs., purpose): perculit.

OVID = 6 (neque = 0), all with 2 vbs. Result = 3 (Tr. 1. 6. 7; 10. 50; 3. 5. 3), purpose = 3 (Her. 7. 21 erit; A. A. 2. 111 adde, Tr. 2. 480 vocato.

VITRUVIUS = 2 (neque): 1. 5. 4; 2. 4. 1 purpose: quaerendum. Note also purpose in 3. 5. 15 uti ne . . neque (2 vbs.).

SUMMARY: CLASSICAL PROSE.

WITH TWO VERBS.

	ut-neque		ut-nec		Total	
	Result	Purpose	Result	Purpose	Result	Purpose
Caesar	7	2	1	1	8	3
Cicero, Speeches.....	6	5	1	1	7	6
Cicero, Phil.....	4	1	8	1	12	2
Cicero, Rhet.....	2	2	1	1	3	3
Cicero, Epis.	0	1	0	2	0	3
Nepos	5	1	0	0	5	1
Vitruvius	1	1	0	0	1	1
Total	25	13	11	6	36	19

NOTES ON CONNECTIVE WITH TWO VERBS.

1) *Ut . . neque* (nec) introduces result (36) about twice as often as it does purpose (19).

2) *Ut . . nec* introduces a result almost twice as often as it does a purpose clause, in Cicero Phil., 8 times as often.

3) Ut . . *neque* was the only form used by Nepos and Vitruv., as ut . . *nec* was the only form used by Ovid, who in this particular also was followed by the Silver Latin poets.

3) SILVER LATIN.

LIVY, ut . . *neque*: result 3, purpose 5; ut . . *nec*: result 6, purpose 11. VELL. = 3, result (*nec*); 2. 22. 4; 23. 3; purpose 2, 14. 3 promitteret (*neque*). CELSUS = 1, *neque*; 350. 24. SEN. PHIL. = 4 (*nec*): Ep. 26. 10; 98. 11; purpose, Dial. 5. 13. 4 rogemus, Ben. 2. 10. 1 fallendus est. PLIN. MAI. = 2 (*nec*): 6. 128; 17. 179. QUINT. = 3 (*nec*): 11. 1. 3; 87; purpose 1. 2. 15 cura habenda est; cf. 5. 7. 31 ut . . *aut ne*. QUINT. DECL. = 1 (*nec*): 49. 23, purpose: quis dubitavit? TAC. = 1 (*neque*): Ann. 13. 56 placitum esse. PLIN. MIN. = 3 (*nec*): Pan. 38. 2; purpose: 8. 14. 14 postulabam; 10. 70. 1 consequemur. JUST. = 3 (*nec*): 2. 1. 20; 7. 6. 16; 12. 16. 10. GAIUS = 1 (*neque*): 3. 56. GELLIUS = 1 (*neque*): 11. 13. 5, purpose, admoniti. APUL. = 3 (*nec*): Met. 185. 10, Phil. 117. 1; purpose: Met. 142. 15 orabit. (Prose = 51.) **Poetry**: LUCAN. = 2 (*nec*): 3. 324; 7. 428. VAL. FL. = 1 (*nec*): 8. 167. SIL. ITAL. = 1 (*nec*), purpose: 2. 509 extendam. MART. = 2 (*nec*): 6. 25. 5 cauta sit, purpose, and so 11. 71. 5 rogat. JUV. = 2 (*nec*), 6. 282; 16. 9 (ut) . . *nec*. (Poetry = 8.)

SUMMARY: SILVER LATIN PROSE.

	ut-neque		ut . . -nec		Total	
	Result	Purpose	Result	Purpose	Result	Purpose
Livy	3	5	6	11	9	16
Velleius	0	1	2	0	2	1
Celsus	1	0	0	0	1	0
Sen. Phil.	0	0	2	2	2	2
Plin. Mai.	0	0	2	0	2	0
Quint.	0	0	2	1	2	1
Quint. Decl.	0	0	0	1	0	1
Tac.	0	1	0	0	0	1
Plin. Min.	0	0	1	2	1	2
Justin	0	0	3	0	3	0
Gaius	1	0	0	0	1	0
Gellius	0	1	0	0	0	1
Apul.	0	0	2	1	2	1
Total.	5	8	20	18	25	26

NOTES.

1) In poetry *ut . . neque* was not used at all, *ut . . nec*, 5 times result, 3 times purpose.

2) In Silver Latin, in contrast to Classical Latin (cf. *supra*), *ut . . neque* and *ut . . nec* are each used about the same number of times in expressions of purpose and result.

3) *Ut . . nec*, as in Class. prose, is used oftener with a result clause than with a purpose clause, and *ut . . neque* was not used, at all by Sen. Phil., Plin. Mai., Quint., Qu. Decl., Plin. Min. Justin. and Apul., tho all used *ut . . nec*.

4) *Ut . . neque* (*nec*) was used to introduce purpose clauses 61 times: 4 in Early Latin (Plaut.), 28 in Class. Lat. (24 in prose, 5, 1 vb.), and 29 in Sil. Lat. (prose 26). This combination is much more common in result clauses, except in Silver Latin, where the difference is very slight. It is to be especially noted that in Silver Latin *ut . . neque* (*nec*) is used oftener (26) to introduce purpose than *ut . . neve* (*neu*) (24), but 14 of these are in Livy.

B. UT NON . . NEQUE (*nec*) = 6.

With two verbs (2): Cic. Acad. 2. 54, Pomp. 44 (Praeteritio), with one verb (4): Rosc. 75, Verr. 3. 227; 4. 45 (Praeteritio), Pomp. 7.

C. VARIOUS.

Ut neque (*nec*) . . *et*: Caes. B. G. 3. 14. 4, Cic. Inv. 1. 24, Att. 3. 15. 6, Livy 35 times (cf. Class. Phil. III, p. 318), Vell. 2. 113. 3 *ut neque auderet et . . non possent*, Cels. 229. 22; 282. 20 and with one verb 63. 25; 312. 36; 332. 37; Plin. Min. 10. 61. 2, Quint. Decl. 166. 2, Frontin. 2. 3. 16 (2 vbs.), Florus 1. 1. 11. For *ut . . et ne* cf. p. 257. Cic. Cat. 2. 28 has *ut neque . . —que possitis*; Caes. B. C. 3. 82. 2, Varro. L. L. Frg. 43 (G. and Sch.) *ut nec . . aut non*.

D. UT NEQUE (*nec*) . . NEQUE (*nec*) = 175.

a) *With two verbs* = 61 (poetry 6) *ut neque . . neque* = 29, *ut neque . . nec* = 9, *ut nec . . nec* = 23.

1) **Early Latin** = 2: Ter. H. T. 964 *cepi rationem ut neque . . neque*; And. 279 (*neque quat.*).

2) **Classical Latin** = 32 (poetry = 3), purpose = 4.

CAESAR = 0, but cf. Bell. Alex. 16. 5; 61. 4 and Bell. Afr. 8. 4; 47. 3; 54. 5.

CICERO = 22 (9-7-6)¹, *Speeches* = 5 (neque . . neque): Verr. 2. 67, Cluent. 88, Leg. Agr. 2. 43, Mur. 15,² Dom. 28. *Phil.* = 5 (0-3-2): Fin. 1. 41; 2. 38, C. M. 72; purpose: Lael. 40; 52 (stipulative?), both with neque . . nec. *Rhet.* = 6 (3-2-1): De Or. 2. 108; 3. 16; 30; 193, Brut. 120, Or. 117. *Epist.* = 6 (1-2-3): Att. 3. 13. 2, Fam. 1. 5a. 3 (*bis*); 9. 16. 6; 9. 2. 3. and purpose: Att. 15. 13. 1 (stipulative?).

NEPOS = 4 (neque . . neque): Dat. 7. 3; Tim. 4. 1, Att. 2. 4; 14. 2.

CATULLUS = 1 (nec . . nec): 50. 9.

HORACE = 2 (nec . . nec): Ep. 1. 16. 12, A. P. 8.

VITRUVIUS = 3: neque . . neque 10. 2. 6; nec . . nec 8. 3, 1 and purpose: neque . . nec, 3. 4. 4.

3) **Silver Latin**, 2 verbs = 27 (poetry = 2): ut neque . . neque = 13, ut neque . . nec = 1, ut nec . . nec = 13.

a) *Ut neque . . neque* = 13 (purpose = 3): Livy 4. 11. 4; 22. 12. 8, both purpose; Vell. 2. 129. 3, Celsus (6) 45. 15; 237. 36; 307. 28; 315. 1; 322. 32, and purpose: 80. 7; Val. Max. 6. 8. 4, Just. 12. 8. 6; 43. 1. 3; Gell. 9. 4. 14.

b) *Ut neque . . nec* = 1: Calpurn. 1. 86.

c) *Ut nec . . nec* = 13 (purpose = 5). Livy 45. 25. 4 purpose; Sen. (5): Dial. 12. 10. 5; 11. 16. 3; 12. 15. 3, Ben. 2. 7. 2, and purpose: Dial. 9. 5. 5; Curt. 3. 1. 17, and purpose, 4. 13. 44; Quint. 10. 5. 23, Just. 2. 10. 10; 43. 1. 2 purpose; Apul., Apol. 105. 12. Poetry = 1: Mart. 5. 46. 4 purpose.

b) *With one verb* = 114 (poetry 4): ut neque . . neque = 66, ut neque . . nec = 11, ut nec . . neque = 2, ut nec . . nec = 35.

1) **Early Latin** = 2: Ter. Phorm. 176 (neque . . nec) and 498 (neque . . neque).

2) **Classical Latin** = 37, poetry = 1: ut neque . . neque = 28, ut neque . . nec = 3, ut nec . . nec = 6.

CAESAR = 3 (neque . . neque): 7. 76. 2; B. C. 1. 45. 4; 2. 32. 12.

CICERO = 30 (23-2-5).

1) *Speeches* = 10 (neque . . neque): Verr. 1. 81; 3. 162; 5. 159, Pomp. 10; 53, Cluent. 20; 82, Sest. 44, Phil. 13. 21. Purpose: Cluent. 118 *caute dicerentur*.

¹The numbers in parenthesis show the number of times the forms *ut neque . . neque*, *ut neque . . nec*, and *ut nec . . nec* are used respectively.

²Merguet Lex. Red. cites as Cat. 4. 15.

2) *Philosophical* = 5 (1-1-3): Fin. 2. 87; 1. 45, N. D. 1. 101, Tusc. 4. 22. Purpose: Fin. 4. 9 (neque . . nec) denuntiant.

3) *Rhetorical* = 3 (2-0-1): De Or. 2. 126, Or. 229, Inv. 1. 52.

4) *Letters* = 11 (9-1-1): Fam. 2. 4. 1; 3. 7. 5; 13. 17. 3; 15. 1. 5, Q. Fr. 1. 12, Fam. 1. 5a. 3, Att. 1. 11. 1. Purpose: Fam. 1. 9. 17 enitor; 5. 11. 2 velim; Brut. 1. 17. 4 timet; Att. 15. 11. 1 placeret (all purpose, with ut neque . . neque).

NEPOS = 3 (neque . . neque): Alc. 2. 1, Iph. 2. 1. Purpose: Dat. 6. 2 ponit (cf. Cato 3. 2 fecit ut non neque de . . neque de . . possit).

SEN. CONTR. = 2 (2. 1. 6 nec . . nec. Purpose 2. 1. 11 (neque . . nec)).

LUCRET. = 1 (neque . . neque): 2. 339.

3) **Silver Latin** = 75; poetry = 2: ut neque . . neque = 37, ut neque . . nec = 7, ut nec . . neque = 2, ut nec . . nec = 29.

a) *Ut neque . . neque* = 37 (purpose = 7). Livy = 7 (purpose = 3); Vell. 2. 124. 4; Cels. (7) 40. 16; 61. 28; 78. 5; 114. 28; 190. 24; 229. 30; purpose: 275. 33 subsecrare; Plin. Mai. 18. 32; 24. 68; 29. 46; Quint. 9. 1. 25; 11. 2. 37; purpose: 10. 7. 29 debent efficere, and 11. 3. 53 colligendus est; Ps. Quint. Decl. 140. 18; purpose: temperanda est; Frontin. 2. 1. 5; Suet. Iul. 40. 1; 65, Nero 51, Galba 6. 3. 21; Florus 2. 2. 2; Justin. 9. 4. 3; 25. 2. 10; 45. 5. 2; Gaius 1. 123; 3. 193; Gell. 14. 1. 18; Apul. Apol. 105. 12.

b) *Ut neque . . nec* = 7 (purpose = 3), poetry = 1. Livy (3), Curt. 3. 10. 8 purpose, admonebat; Quint. 1. 6. 40 purpose, opus est; Just. 2. 1. 7; Lucan 9. 376 purpose: spes erat.

c) *Ut nec . . neque* = 2. Only found in Livy: 22. 28. 14; 40. 9. 4.

d) *Ut nec . . nec* = 29 (purpose = 3), poetry = 1. Livy (18), purpose = 3; Vell. 2. 101. 1; 2. 103. 4; Val. Max. 5. 2. 10; Plin. Mai. 29. 46; Quint. 10. 1. 76, Plin. Min. 1. 1. 2; Pan. 79. 6; Florus 2. 2. 1; Apul. Apol. 103. 22; 105. 13. Poetry: Mart. 5. 46. 4.

E. VARIOUS.

Ut . . . neque (nec) . . . neque (nec), as Cic. Cael. 16 ut accusaret neque quaereret nec arcesseret; Verr. 3. 125, Rep. 5. 7, Tusc. 4. 37, Ovid Met. 2. 538. Purpose: Cic. Verr. 2. 41, Off. 1. 102; and Off. 2. 85 ut . . . et neque . . neque. *Ut neque (nec) ter*, etc. Caes. B. C. 3. 110. 1; Cic. Caec. 92, Fat. 40, Fam.

1. 12, Q. Fr. 2. 3, Att. 13. 1. 1, Rep. 2. 23; Ovid Tr. 1. 8. 13, Cic. Verr. 3. 20, Or. 88; 231, Tusc. 4. 37; Auct. Her. 2. 27. Cf. Varro L. L. Frg. 43 ut nec . . aut non.

SUMMARY.

1) *Ut neque* (nec) . . *neque* (nec) was used more often with one main verb (114) than with two (61).

2) These combinations were not found in Early Latin, except in Terence (4).

3) The formula *ut nec . . neque* was only used twice and by one writer, Livy.

4) These combinations belong chiefly to prose, being found 164 times in prose to only 11 in poetry (4-4-3).

5) With *two* verbs, ut *neque . . neque* was used in result clauses 25 times, in purpose 5 times (Class. = 0); ut *neque . . nec*, 7 in result, 2 in purpose (Class.); ut *nec . . nec* in result 17, in purpose 6 (0-10-13).

6) With *one* verb: ut *neque . . neque* was used in result clauses 54 times, in purpose 13; ut *neque . . nec* in result 8, in purpose 3; ut *nec . . neque* in result twice (Livy), and ut *nec . . nec* in result 31, in purpose 3.

F. NE . . NEQUE (nec) = 17 (poetry = 4).

This combination with two verbs begins in prose with Livy,¹ in poetry with Vergil, and is used in all 15 times, 12 being with *nec*. *Ne . . neque*: Verg. A. 11. 43, Tac. Ann. 6. 12, Apul. Apol. 9. 8, but *ne . . nec*: Livy 3. 21. 6 (dum ne); 5. 3. 8; 26. 42. 2; 40. 46. 4. Sen. Dial. 9. 14. 1, Tac. Ann. 11. 18; 15. 43, Apul. Apol. 97. 12, Phil. 129. 15; in poetry: Sil. 13. 635, Mart. 12. 55. 10, Cato Dist. 3. 12. With one verb: Cic. Verr. 4. 60 facio ne fuisse videatur neque se instruxisse et ornasse; Fin. 4. 10 effecit ne necesse sit decantare neque discedere. Cf. Cic. Leg. 2. 60 and Lease, Class. Phil. 3, p. 313. For *ne . . neque* with the imperative cf. p. 263; with pres. subj., p. 273.

G. NE . . NEQUE (nec) . . . NEQUE (nec).

With two verbs: Just. 11. 13. 8 ne . . nec . . nec. With one verb: Cic. Div. Caec. 73 ne neque placuisse neque placere arbi-

¹ In Nepos, Paus. 46 Halm's reading *ne . . nec* has been changed to *ne . . neu*.

tretur. Caesar B. G. 7. 75. 1 has *ne . . nec . . nec . . nec* with one main verb. Note Ter. Eun. 965 *ne neque prosis et pereas*.

II. NEVE (neu).

A. UT . . . NEVE (neu) = 70 (neu = 35), poetry = 17.

1) EARLY LATIN = 7 (neve = 2), in Plaut. and Ter.

2) CLASSICAL LATIN = 40 (neu = 17), poetry = 9. Varro (3): R. R. 3. 7. 3; 10. 4; 11. 3, all *neve* and with 2 vbs.; Caesar 11 (neu = 8); *neu* 2. 21. 2; 4. 17. 10; 5. 34. 3; 7. 8. 4; 47. 5; 71. 3. B. C. 111. 9; *neve* 6. 20. 1, B. C. 3. 103. 4, Poet. Fgt. p. 327 (B.), and parataxis; B. G. 5. 58. 4 *neu*. Cf. B. Alex. 9. 1. Cicero = 9 (neu = 0): Pomp. 69, Sest. 101, Phil. 7. 8, Off. 3. 6, Fam. 10. 16. 2, Q. Fr. 1. 1. 17, Att. 3. 23. 5; 13. 45. 1, Verr. 3. 14 (*v. l.*). Note Fam. 5. 16. 2 *quo minus . . neve*. Sallust = 8 (neu = 7): Cat. 34. 2 (*neve*), Iug. 8. 2; 10. 3; 102. 5, Or. Ph. 9, Macr. 13, Ep. Pomp. 8 and Mith. 23. Parataxis: Cat. 33. 5; 58. 21, Iug. 108. 2, and Or. Ph. 16 with *hortor*,¹ and Lep. 4 *quod est aliud quam . . neu*. Catullus = 1 (neu): 116. 3 (*qui . . neu*), Lucr. = 2 (*neve*): 2. 558; 1010, Horace = 1 (neu): Sat. 1. 10. 9. For Prop. 2. 27. 10 cf. p. 434. Ovid = 5 (*neve*): Am. 1. 8. 76; 2. 15. 16, A. A. 1. 35. 4, Trist. 3. 11. 73, Met. 4. 87.

3) SILVER LATIN = 23 (neu = 13), poetry = 1. Livy = 14 (neu = 10). Curt. = 2 (neu): 8. 2. 27; 3. 15. Tac. = 3 (*neve*); Ann. 1. 42; 2. 83, Hist. 4. 32. Suet. = 2 (*neve*): Vit. 17, Vesp. 11. Apul. = 1 (neu): Flor. 9. 9. Poetry, once: Sen. Oed. 73 (*neve*).

B. UT NEVE (neu) . . NEVE (neu) = 4.

a) *With two verbs*² = 1: Cic. De Or. 3. 172 (Parataxis: Caes. B. G. 1. 35. 3; Sall. Cat. 51. 43, Tib. 1. 6. 17. Cf. Val. Max. 2. 7. 15.)

b) *With one verb*: = 3: Cic. De Or. 1. 171 *ut neve asper neve hiulus sit*, Off. 1. 141, Att. 5. 21. 12 in a *Sen. Cons.*, Fam. 1. 9. 19. Cf. Caes. B. C. 3. 86. 5 *ut essent neu suam neu reliquorum opinionem fallerent*, and B. C. 1. 76. 1 (first *neu* may be explained as *et ne*); Verg. Aen. 9. 41, parataxis. (The text is

¹ Without *ut*, as in Jug. 5. 62, Or. Ph. 16, Caes. B. G. 6. 33. 5, B. C. 1. 21. 4. It may be noted that in Early Latin *hortor* is used with *ut* 7 times, without *ut* twice (Bennett). Caesar uses *ut* in B. C. 103. 4, and Cic. in Pomp. 69, De Or. 1. 19.

² Cf. Lease, Class. Phil. III, p. 302, and also Schmalz Synt.⁴, § 280.

uncertain in Aen. 9. 90). Note also Livy 30. 37. 4 condiciones pacis ut . . . ; *neve* . . . *neve*; 25. 38. 5 excitant neu se neu milites neu rem patiar, and Sen. Ep. 7. 8. devitandum est : *neve* similis malis fias *neve* inimicus multis.

C. NE . . NEVE (neu) = 168.

This usage increases from 33 in Early Latin to 65 in Classical Latin and 70 in Silver Latin. In poetry it decreases from 27 in the first period to 22 in the second and 4 in the third. *Neve* is more common than *neu* in every period.

1) EARLY LATIN = 33 (neu = 14), prose = 6. Excluding inscriptions *ne* . . . *neve* (neu = 1) is only found in prose in Cato. In Plaut. *neve* = 9, neu = 12, in Ter. *neve* = 3, neu = 2, in Pac. *neve* = 1. Cf. Ter. Hec. 729 *ne* . . . *aut ne*, 595 *ut ne* . . . —*ve*.

2) CLASSICAL LATIN = 65 (neu = 29), prose = 43. Varro = 3 (*neve*), R. R. 1. 12. 3; 3. 11. 5; 12. 3. *Sallust* = 6 (neu = 4), with 2 vbs.: Cat. 51. 7, Jug. 15. 1; 51. 4; 64. 2, all with *neu*; 1 vb.: Jug. 45. 2; 58. 5. *Caesar* = 12 (neu = 7), 2 vbs.: 6. 32. 1; 7. 29. 1; 53. 1, B. C. 1. 86. 4; 3. 73. 2; 98. 2; 112. 12 (= 7); 1 vb.: 1. 26. 6;¹ 5. 22. 5; 7. 14. 9, B. C. 1. 64. 2;¹ 74. 3 (= 5).

Cicero = 18 (neu = 2), 2 vbs. (12): Balb. 31, Fin. 3. 72, Rep. 1. 9; 2. 53, Lael. 65; 78 (*ut ne*), Leg. 2. 64, Off. 1. 91, Fam. 15. 12. 2, Q. Fr. 1. 1. 4; *neu*: ad Brut. 1. 4a. 1; 16. 10. With one verb (6): Verr. 1. 107; 2. 60, Phil. 1. 19; 2. 91, Or. 29; 221 (Att. 3. 15. 6, a law, and Fam. 16. 8. 1, Quint. Cic.). *Nepos* = 4 (neu = 1), with 2 vbs.: Paus. 4. 6 (neu), Thras. 3. 1; 3. 2, Epam. 1. 1. **Poetry** = 22: Lucr. (2), neu = 1, 2 vbs.: 5. 81; 6. 599 (neu), Cat. (2), neu, 2 vbs.: 32. 6; 68. 12, Verg. (6), neu, 2 vbs.: G. 1. 180, A. 413; 7. 22; 333; one vb.: A. 2. 188; 12. 824, Hor. (3), neu, 2 vbs.: C. 1. 33. 2; 1. 35. 13, Sat. 2. 5. 37, Tib. 3. 10. 6. neu, Prop. = 1, *neve*, 2 vbs.: 1. 3. 30, Ovid (7), neu = 2, 2 vbs.: Her. 3. 79; 7. 62 (*ne* . . . *noceamve* . . . *neu*), A. A. 1. 668; 3. 194; Tr. 2. 204; 4. 515, Pont. 1. 3. 90 (neu). Note: in prose this usage with both 2 vbs. and with one is found in every writer except *Nepos*; in poetry, only with 2 vbs., except Verg. (2).

SILVER LATIN = 70 (neu = 24), poetry 4, and used with one verb, only by Livy, Plin. Mai. and Tac. Livy = 32 (neu = 9); with 2 vbs., *neve* (10): 4. 30. 13; 7. 14. 2; 23. 7. 1 (*quis*); 26. 1. 10; 28. 13 (*quis*), 36. 3. 3 (*quis*); 37. 53. 6; 39. 19. 4; 40. 44. 10;

¹Omitted by Meusel, Lex. Caes. s. v.

41. 8. 12 (quis); *neu* (5): 2. 24. 6 (quis); 3. 50. 5; 8. 34. 6; 23. 7. 4; 34. 35. 9. With one verb, *neve* (13): 1. 52. 6; 3. 17. 12; 21. 40. 5; 23. 2. 10 (quis); 34. 9 (quis); 25. 14. 2; 27. 38. 6; 30. 37. 6; 33. 30. 6; 38. 4. 6; 29. 8; 39. 17. 3; 38. 18. 8; *neu* (4): 4. 30. 11 (quis); 34. 35. 11; 39. 14. 8; 45. 25. 9. Celsus = 3 (neve): 23. 16; 298. 38; 311. 14. Curt. = 1 (neu), 8. 5. 14. Petron. = 2 (neve): 17; 80. Plin. Mai. = 3 (neve), 2 vbs.: 17. 85; 261; one vb.: 17. 124. Quint. = 1 (neu): 5. 13. 42. Tac. = 13 (neu = 8), 2 vbs.: Ann. 1. 6; 4. 63; 12. 19; 13. 28, all with *neve*; with *neu*: Ann. 2. 58; 15. 22; 31. 73; Hist. 4. 46, Ann. 3. 71 (dum ne); with one verb: 1. 7; 2. 29 (neve); 6. 5. 12. Plin. Min. = 2 (neve), 10. 33. 3; 79. 1. Frontin., *neu*, 15. 3. Suet., *neve*, Aug. 21. 2. Justin., *neu*, 6. 3. 8; 18. 4. 10. Gaius, *neve*, 4. 140; 1. 27 (ut ne). Gell. Praef. 20 (ut ne); 9. 8. 2; 10. 22. 2. Note Apul. Met. 107. 23 ne . . neve . nec; cf. p. 273, f. **Poetry** = 4 (neu = 2): Sen. Theb. 4. 83 (neu), Val. Fl. 3. 308, Sil. 6. 585 (neu), Mart. 1. 3. 10.

SUMMARY.

1) In Early Latin *ne* . . *neve* was used over four times as often in poetry (27) as in prose (6). In strong contrast to this is the usage of Silver Latin, where it is used only 4 times in poetry to 66 times in prose, and of Class. Latin, where poetry shows 29 occurrences but prose, 43.

2) In every period *neve* outnumbers *neu*, 19-14, 36-29, 46-24.

3) In class. prose *ne* . . *neve* is used 30 times with two verbs, 13 times with one. In poetry, Vergil alone uses this combination with one verb. In Silver Latin, Livy, Pliny Mai. and Tacitus alone use *ne* . . *neve* with both two verbs and with one. (In all, with two verbs 49, with one 21.) Note Tac. Ann. 3. 71 *dum ne* . . . *neu*. For *ne* . . *neque* cf. p. 430.

D. NE . . . NEVE (neu) . . . NEVE (neu).

The formula *ne neve* . . *neve* was not used. Cf. p. 435 *extr.*

a) *With three verbs*: Caes. B. C. 2. 28. 2 *ne* deponerent *neu* ferrent *neu* pugnarent, and so: Hor. Ep. 1. 16. 20, Livy 34. 1. 3, Suet. Iul. 42; with *dum ne*: Livy 25. 7. 4, Frontin. 4. 1. 44. Cf. Prop. 3. 12. 10 *ne* . . *neve* . . *neu* . . *neve*.

b) *With one verb*: Cic. Leg. 2. 67 *ne* quis minuat *neve* vivus *neve* mortuus, and Prop. 1. 10. 21 (cf. p. 435, I); cf. Hor. Sat. 1. 3.

110, Livy 29. 24. 3 and Celsus 57. 17 ne . . . ne . . . ne . . . neve . . . neve.

c) *With two verbs*: Cato 5. 6 ne ares neve plostrum neve pecus impellas Livy 8. 32. 15 ne tenderet neu . . . neu . . . neu iniungeret: 39. 18. 9 dum ne . . . neu qua . . . neu quis esset.

d) *Various*: Cato 37. 4 Caveto ne doles neu caedas neu tangas nisi siccam neu gelidam neu rorulentam; 38. 2 caveto ne intermittas neve noctu neve ullo tempore intermittatur caveto. Livy 43. 2. 12 ne . . . neve . . . et ne. Celsus 62. 34 ne neve (*quat.*).

E. NEVE AFTER A PERIOD.

After a period *neve* (neu) was used to begin a principal clause only by Ovid¹ (cf. p. 270), and to introduce a subordinate clause only by Ovid and Lucan. For a similar use of *et ne* and *ac ne* and *neque* cf. pp. 256, 262. However, Sen. Phil. uses *neve* (neu) twice after a semicolon (Phaedr. 1250, Agam. 184), and its use after a comma is more common: Sen. H. F. 681, Lucan 10. 232, Stat. Theb. 2. 94, Silv. 1. 5. 32. Ovid's usage shows three varieties:

a) *Before an imperative* = 9 (neu = 2): Am. 1. 7. 67 *Neve* supersint, pone; Met. 2, 693; 8. 794; 11. 136, Her. 18. 70; 20. 152, Fast. 1. 288; 683; 4. 838. Cf. Tib. 1. 6. 17 *Neu* celebret, caveto, *neve* . . . *neu* . . . digitoque trahat.

b) *Before a subjunctive* = 1: Ibis 252 *Neve* cruciere, sint.

c) *Before an indicative* = 40 (neu = 11): Am. 3. 7. 83 *Neve* possent, dissimulavit; Her. 15. 298; 361; 16. 71; 18. 191; 20. 111; 21. 51, Met. 1. 72; 151; 445; 2. 395; 482; 800 (plpf.), 4. 716; 5. 516; 6. 40; 7. 137; 297; 520; 850; 9. 415; 10. 679; 11. 30; 13. 306; 14. 473; 759, Trist. 2. 245; 3. 5. 41; 3. 9. 29, Pont. 1. 3. 53; 2. 9. 53; 3. 3. 45; 85; 4. 8. 46; 9. 110, Fast. 1. 507; 623; 3. 135; 4. 59, and once by Lucan, 8. 498 (*H., nec* v. l.) *Neu* privaverit, sunt. Note Caes. B. C. 1. 76. 1 milites appellat neu se neu Pompeium tradant, obsecrant.

F. NEVE AFTER AN INDICATIVE.

This usage is very rare: Ovid. Met. 9. 415 petet annos neve sinat; Prop. 2. 27. 10 (timetis) ruinas neu subeant. Further examples of such inconcinnity are Tac. Hist. 3. 25 precabatur manes neve se aversarentur; Pers. 3. 5 (erat in voto) neu quis

¹ Draeger, H. S. II², p. 695 cites only 6 occurrences in Ovid.

(esset). Cf. also Tac. Ann. 1. 35 *mederetur neu mortem . . . orabant*. Cf. under I *infra*.

G. NEU . . NEVE after a Supine.

This form of expression is found only in Prop. 2. 29. 28 : *ibat narratum somnia neu sibi neve mihi nocitura forent*. (Butler (Loeb Classics) translates: "for fear", etc.

I. NEVE (neu) WITH AN INFINITIVE.

This anomalous construction is found in Tac. Ann. 16. 34 *fientes facessere neu miscere hortatur*, and Sil. Ital. 2. 385 *legere neu fallere imperat*. Cf. Prop. 1. 10. 21 *ne cupias pugnare neve loqui neve tacere*; Tac. Ann. 3. 63 *iussi figere neu delaberentur*. Cf. *ac ne* (Suet.), p. 358, e.

J. NE AUT . . . AUT.

As this form of expression gives the key to the clause, showing its character at the start, one would naturally expect it to be more common than *ut neve . . neve* or *ut neque . . neque*. Accordingly, Cicero uses *ne aut . . aut* 43 times (17 with 2 vbs.), but *ut neve . . neve* only 4 times (1 with 2 vbs.). Caesar uses the former 9 times (5 with 2 vbs.), and Livy uses it 24 times (13 with 2 vbs.), but neither use the latter, though each has *ut . . neve . . neve* once. It is to be noted that in poetry neither form of expression is found, that *neve . . neve* following an *ut* is used only twice in Silver Latin (by Livy and Val. Max.), that writers of such scope as Sen. Phil. use *ne aut . . aut* only 8 times, Val. Max. only 3 times, Quint. 8, and Tac. only once, Suet. only 5, and that neither form is used by Sall., Nepos, Mela, Petron., Plin. Mai., Plin. Min., Quint. Decl., Gaius, Gellius and Apuleius.

Ut neque . . neque was used by Cicero to express result 41 times, but 9 times to express purpose, the latter a usage foreign to Caesar. This formula is also used 9 times by Livy to introduce purpose clauses, with result, 23 times. See further, p. 430. Contrast the use with *ne aut . . . aut*.

Ne . . . neve . . . neve is another possible combination. Schmalz, *Antib. d. Lat. Spr.* II¹, p. 145 remarks that *ne aut . . aut* is more common than *ne neve . . neve*. This statement is unquestionably correct, inasmuch as the latter expression was not used at all! The combination should be: *ne . . . neve . . . neve*. For details, cf. D, *supra*, p. 433.

Ne aut . . . aut was used, in general, more often with one verb than with two. The occurrences are as follows: Caesar 5, with two verbs, 4 with one, but Cicero 17-26, Livy 13-11, Val. Max. 1-2, Sen. Phil. 4-4, Quint. 1-7, Suet. 1-4, Justin. 2-4, while Vell. Pat. and Curt. use it only once each with one verb, and Celsus only twice, with 2 verbs. The total is: 47 with two verbs, 65 with one verb. The details are as follows:

a) *With two verbs* = 47. Caes. = 5 (1. 13. 5; 6. 5. 5; 7. 54. 2; 72. 2, B. C. 2. 9. 4), Cicero = 17 (Inv. 1. 12; 32; 33, De Or. 2. 177; 3. 188, Part. Or. 18, Verr. 1. 14, Sest. 39. Off. 1. 14; 7. 3; 136, Fam. 1. 5a. 3; 11. 91; 15. 13. 2, Att. 3. 10. 2; 7. 3. 11; 9. 7. 2). Note Lael. 65 ut ne . . . aut . . . aut, Sex. Rosc. 82 ne aut . . . sim aut ne . . . videar. Livy = 13, Cels. = 2 (61. 5; 311. 32), Val. Max. = 1 (7. 2. 4), Sen. Phil. = 4 (Dial. 4. 21. 1; 11. 4. 5, Ep. 17. 2; 24. 6), Quint. = 1 (12. 11. 9), Tac. = 1 (Ann. 14. 61), Suet. = 1 (Aug. 92. 2), Justin. = 2 (5. 2. 14; 14. 2. 3).

b) *With one verb* = 65. Caes. = 4 (1. 43. 9; 6. 5. 2, B. C. 1. 21. 1; 3. 1. 5), Cic. = 26 (with 2 substs., 8: De Or. 1. 35; 2. 205; 3. 192, Sest. 37, Font. 22, Fam. 3. 8. 9, Att. 3. 17. 3; 15. 3. 3; two adjs., 8; Cluent. 6, Quinct. 57, Pomp. 47, De Or. 2. 230, Part. Or. 89, Fin. 1. 68, C. M. 31, Off. 1. 133; with two infins., 5: Inv. 2. 40, Cluent. 51, Leg. Agr. 34, Planc. 74, Fam. 4. 1. 2; with other forms, 5: Att. 1. 16. 9, Inv. 1. 30; 2. 63, Fan. 10. 23. 7; Q. Fr. 2. 3. 2. Cf. Dom. 36 ut ne quid aut de . . . aut de), Sen. Contr. 1. pr. 11, Livy 11, Vell. Pat. 2. 40. 6, Val. Max. 2 (3. 5. 1; 6. 2. 7), Sen. Phil. 4 (Dial. 6. 5. 1; 7. 16. 1; 9. 12. 1, Ben. 7. 8. 3), Curt. 8. 1. 18, Quint. 7 (1. 3. 11; 4. 1. 58; 2. 60; 6. 3. 34; 8. 3. 73; 11. 1. 67; 86), Suet. 4 (Iul. 53, Aug. 12; 49. 2; Tib. 10. 1), Justin. 4 (2. 7. 9; 18. 1. 2; 20. 5. 13; 23. 3. 7).

EMORY B. LEASE.

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.